SEG	<u>CTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drevel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) Into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG A.	<u>CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS</u> RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	we are ano "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the iew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  Explain:
В.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.04 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	<ul> <li>Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup>         Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.     </li> <li>Explain:</li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

3 Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

# B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i)	General Area Conditions:
( )	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
()	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the and West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural
		Artificial (man-made). Explain:
		Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM6 (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation the presence of wrack line sediment down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Cha	mical Characteristics: racterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: tify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. <sup>7</sup>Ibid.

		ological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Chara	cteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		hysical Characteristics:    General Wetland Characteristics:   Properties:   Wetland size: acres   Wetland type. Explain:   Wetland quality. Explain:   Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(b	) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(c)	<ul> <li>Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:</li> <li>□ Directly abutting</li> <li>□ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:</li> <li>□ Ecological connection. Explain:</li> <li>□ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:</li> </ul>
	(d	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	Cl	hemical Characteristics: haracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: entify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) Bi	iological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Al	cteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  Il wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  pproximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

<u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u> <u>Size (in acres)</u> <u>Directly abuts? (Y/N)</u> <u>Size (in acres)</u>

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .				
	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.				
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:				
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:				
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:				
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.				
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.				
]	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.				
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.				
]	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.				
	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.9  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).				
DEG SUCI	LATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, RADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY H WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. room which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:				
Ident	Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:				

E.

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands. acres.
NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams):  Lakes/ponds:  acres.  Other non-wetland waters:  acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.04 acres.
TION IV: DATA SOURCES.
UPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

SEC	<u>TION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drevel Foundation, LZE-2008-00504-145
	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
c.	State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.
	Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) Into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):
	☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEC A.	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	re Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the lew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  Explain:
B.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	•

#### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

	Watershed size:	Pick List
	Drainage area:	Pick List
	Average annual rainf	
	Average annual snov	vfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteri	istics:
	(a) Relationship wi	th TNW:
	☐ Tributary flo	ows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flo	ows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters a	re <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters a	re Pick List river miles from RPW.
	Project waters a	re <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters a	re <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters c	ross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow ro	ute to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
		order, if known:
		•

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:		
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.	
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:	
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %	
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:	
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:	
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:	
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:	
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:	
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: attify specific pollutants, if known:	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. <sup>7</sup>Ibid.

	(iv) B C C	Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Chara	acteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		Physical Characteristics:  a) General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(l	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(0	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Not directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(0	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	`´ C	Chemical Characteristics:  characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:  lentify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) B	iological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	A	cteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  Il wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  pproximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
	Other non-wetland waters: acres.
	Identify type(s) of waters:
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEC SUC O	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Idei	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

Ε.

<sup>\*</sup>See Footnote # 3.

To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Ovide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
	If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby sconnecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
fac	ovide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR ctors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional digment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
Pr a : C	ovide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
A. SU	Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

SEC A.	<u>CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drexel Forlation, LRE-2008-00504-145
c.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEC	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
revi	waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  Explain:  CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.  Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:		
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .		
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":		

### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

## 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) Canaral Area Conditions

(1)	General Area Conditions.
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` ′	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:		
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet Average depth: feet Average side slopes: Pick List.  Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Cobbles Gravel Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover:  Other. Explain:	☐ Concrete ☐ Muck
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %	e]. Explain:
(c) Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:  Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:		List	
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:	
		changes in the character of soil destruction destructi	essence of litter and debris ction of terrestrial vegetation essence of wrack line ent sorting ele observed or predicted flow events change in plant community
		oil or scum line along shore objects survey fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physica	tent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply): Water Mark indicated by: to available datum; I markings; tion lines/changes in vegetation types.
(iii)	Cha	Themical Characteristics: haracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; v Explain: dentify specific pollutants, if known:	vater quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. 

Thid.

	(iv)	Bio	Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	ract	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		ysical Characteristics: General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: https://example.com/racteristics/racteris
	(iii)	Biol	logical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	All۱	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List proximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE SUC	OLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
	from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.  Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

E.

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 9 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 10 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

P [	rovide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .  Wetlands: acres.
	If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  □ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:
L Strear	Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ns connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
f	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR actors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional audgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
a [ [	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	TION IV: DATA SOURCES.
O hand for all the second for al	DPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.   U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.   National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.   State/Local wetland inventory map(s):   FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov. 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)   Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.   or Other (Name & Date): Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:   Applicable/supporting case law: Applicable/supporting scientific literature: Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

SEC	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION
<u>A.</u>	REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detco:+, Drexel Foundation, LRE-2005-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG A.	<u>CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS</u> RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	re Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the iew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  Explain:
B.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	<ul> <li>Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:</li> </ul>

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

## 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i)	General Area Conditions:
` '	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
	3
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` '	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> : .
	Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

•	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Natural  Artificial (man-made). Explain:  Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc. Explain: ntify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>quot;A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. Thid

	(iv) Bio	ological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Charac	eteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		ysical Characteristics: General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Not directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	Ch	nemical Characteristics: aracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: entify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) Bio	Dological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	All	teristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List proximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

A.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flow seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):    Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).   Other non-wetland waters: acres.   Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE SUC	OLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

E.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

<sup>9</sup> To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

<sup>10</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  □ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  □ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:
strea	Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ims connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
	<ul> <li>□ Lakes/ponds: acres.</li> <li>□ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .</li> <li>□ Wetlands: acres.</li> </ul>
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	TION IV: DATA SOURCES.
A. 5	and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
	☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. ☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: ☐ Corps navigable waters' study: ☑ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: ☐ USGS NHD data.
	<ul> <li>☑ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.</li> <li>☑ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale &amp; quad name: 1"=2.000' &amp; Highland quad.</li> <li>☑ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.</li> <li>☑ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.</li> <li>☑ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):</li> <li>☑ FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.</li> <li>☑ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)</li> <li>☑ Photographs: ☑ Aerial (Name &amp; Date): Lake County, 2005.</li> <li>☑ Other (Name &amp; Date):</li> </ul>
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law: Applicable/supporting scientific literature: Other information (please specify):

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION  A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drazel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River  Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) Into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
There Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:  B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
There Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required
1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.05 acres.
c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

#### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
( )	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	Thoulary stream order, it known.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Ch	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc. Explain: ntify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

	(iv)		logical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	aract	eristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		Sical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics: Properties:  Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Not directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW. Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: <b>Pick List</b> . Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the <b>Pick List</b> floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: https://example.com/racteristics/pollutants/poll
	(iii)	Biol	Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	All	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

• • •	
1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
	☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
	Identify type(s) of waters:
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
	Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):
	Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
	Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
	<ul> <li>Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.</li> <li>Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale</li> </ul>
	indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	, -
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly
	abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
	Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
0.	Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and
	with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters. <sup>9</sup>
	As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.
	Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
	Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY
SUC	CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <sup>10</sup>
	which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
	which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
	Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
ruei	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
	<del></del>

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby arms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	B. It was a estimated for non jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR
	factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using oest professional
	judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
	Lakes/ponds: acres. Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
	Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):
	Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (tt).
	Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
	₩etlands: 0.05 acres.
SE/	CTION IV: DATA SOURCES.
	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked
A.	and requested, appropriately reference sources below):
	Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
	<ul> <li>✓ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.</li> <li>✓ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.</li> </ul>
	Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
	☐ Corps navigable waters' study: ☐ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
	☐ USGS NHD data.  ☐ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
	National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.
	State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.
	100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.
	or Other (Name & Date):
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:
	Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):
	Named 5 ° '

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Diesel Fornestion, LAE-2008-00504-185
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W. Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG A.	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The rev	ere Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the iew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):  Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` ′	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>s</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: . ntify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>quot;A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. Tibid.

	(iv)	Bio	logical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply): Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	aract	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		Visical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics: .
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: httify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)	Biol	logical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply): Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	All	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and
  other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

	•
1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE SUC	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10
	which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.  Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	ide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Inbutary waters. linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
	N-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
facto	wide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR ors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional ment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.  Wetlands: acres.
a fin	Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
A. SUPI	PORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature: Other information (please specify).

### APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC A.	<u>CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Dissel Foodetin, LRE-2009-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River  Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	we area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  Explain:
В.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):  Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.  Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

### **SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

# B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

	Watershed size:	Pick List
	Drainage area:	Pick List
	Average annual rais	nfall: inches
	Average annual sno	owfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characte	ristics:
	(a) Relationship v	vith TNW:
	☐ Tributary f	lows directly into TNW.
	☐ Tributary f	lows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters	are Pick List river miles from TNW.
		are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters	are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters	are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
		cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow i	route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	•	am order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW

(	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):  High Tide Line indicated by:  Oil or scum line along shore objects  If fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)  physical markings/characteristics  tidal gauges  other (list):  Mean High Water Mark indicated by:  survey to available datum;  physical markings;  vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain. ntify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. <sup>7</sup>Ibid.

	(iv)	Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	racteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		Physical Characteristics:  (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings: . □ Dye (or other) test performed: .
		(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	1	Project wetlands are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW. Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: <b>Pick List</b> . Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the <b>Pick List</b> floodplain.
	1	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)	Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.		racteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEG	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <sup>10</sup>
	which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
Idei	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Mıgratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.  Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS NHD data.   USG S and 12 digit HUC maps.   U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.   National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.   State/Local wetland inventory map(s):   FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.   100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)   Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.   or Other (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.   Applicable/supporting case law:   Applicable/supporting case law:   Applicable/supporting scientific literature:   Other information (piease specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC A.	TION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drexel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana
	Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
	TION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	re Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the ew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
В. (	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	re Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters <sup>2</sup> (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

3 Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	٠

### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

General Area Conditions:				
Watershed size: Pick List				
Orainage area: Pick List				
Average annual rainfall: inches				
Average annual snowfall: inches				
Physical Characteristics:				
a) Relationship with TNW:				
Tributary flows directly into TNW.				
Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW				
Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.				
Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.				
Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.				
Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.				
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:				
Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> : .				
Tributary stream order, if known:				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

()	b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural  Artificial (man-made). Explain:  Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain: Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain: Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
(	Tributary provides for: <b>Pick List</b> Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: <b>Pick List</b> Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
	Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks OHWM6 (check all indicators that apply): clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list): Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
	If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):  High Tide Line indicated by:  oil or scum line along shore objects fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings/characteristics tidal gauges other (list):  Mean High Water Mark indicated by: survey to available datum; physical markings; vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
	Chemical Characteristics:  Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.)  Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid

	(iv) Bi	ological Characterístics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characterístics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characterístics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Charac	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	` '	ysical Characteristics: General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	Ch	nemical Characteristics:  aracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:  entify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) Bi	Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Al	teristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  I wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  proximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.				
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:				
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:				

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
	☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
	☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
	(A)
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:
	identify type (b) or material.
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	☐ Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE SUC	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
	from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  ☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce. ☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
stre	Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby cams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	CTION IV: DATA SOURCES.
A.	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s).  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SE(	TION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION
A.	REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (3D).
B.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Dream / Foundation, LE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
rev	we Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the lew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
В.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):  Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.  Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

#### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i)	General Area Conditions:			
	Watershed size: Pick List			
	Drainage area: Pick List			
	Average annual rainfall: inches			
	Average annual snowfall: inches			
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:			
()	(a) Relationship with TNW:			
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.			
	☐ Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TN			
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.			
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.			
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.			
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.			
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:			
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :			
	Tributary stream order, if known:			
	Thousan order, it known.			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

,	(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:				
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.			
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:			
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %			
	(c) Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:				
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:			
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:			
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:			
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:			
(iii)	Ch	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: ntify specific pollutants, if known.			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. Tibid.

	(iv)	Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Char	acteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	` '	Physical Characteristics:  (a) General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(	b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:   □ Directly abutting   □ Not directly abutting   □ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:   □ Ecological connection. Explain:   □ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(	d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(	Chemical Characteristics:  Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:  dentify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) <b>F</b> [ [	Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	A	acteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.			
2.	Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating tributary is perennial:			
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:			

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):
	☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.
	Identify type(s) of waters:
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
	Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters. <sup>9</sup> As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.
	Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE SUC	DLATED  INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE  WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10
	which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.  Interstate isolated waters. Explain:
	Other factors. Explain:  ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

<sup>9</sup> To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

<sup>10</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC." the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby teams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.
	<ul> <li>☑ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.</li> <li>☑ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale &amp; quad name: 1"=2,000' &amp; Highland quad.</li> <li>☑ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.</li> <li>☑ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.</li> <li>☑ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):</li> <li>☑ FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.</li> <li>☑ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)</li> <li>☑ Photographs: ☑ Aerial (Name &amp; Date): Lake County, 2005. or ☐ Other (Name &amp; Date):</li> <li>☑ Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:</li> <li>☑ Applicable/supporting case law:</li> <li>☑ Applicable/supporting scientific literature:</li> <li>☐ Other information (please specify):</li> </ul>

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SEC A.	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drusal Foundation, LRE -2004 - 00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: indiana
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) Into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The rev	wre Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the lew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
B.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:  .

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": .

#### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

(i)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
()	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	Another Street, in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: httfy specific pollutants, if known:

A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

	(ĭv)		logical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	aract	eristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		Sical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: https://example.com/racteristics/racteris
	(iii)	Biol	Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	All	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List broximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

## C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.  Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
SUC SUC	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ider	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby arms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR
	factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):
	Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.
	Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such
	a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
	Lakes/ponds: acres.
	Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
SFC	CTION IV: DATA SOURCES.
	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked
,	and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:
	Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
	Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
	Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:
	<ul><li>☑ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:</li><li>☐ USGS NHD data.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>✓ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.</li> <li>✓ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale &amp; quad name: 1"=2,000' &amp; Highland quad.</li> </ul>
	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1 = 2,000 & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.
	State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.
	☐ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  ☐ Photographs: ☐ Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.
	or Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
	Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
	Other information (please specify):

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SEC A.	<u>CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detro H, Drevel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W. Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG A.	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the liew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
B.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW: .	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

# B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

(i)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
()	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(	b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is. Natural  Artificial (man-made). Explain:  Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation the presence of wrack line sediment sorting sediment deposition abrupt change in plant community  sediment deposition abrupt change in plant community  other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Ch	nemical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: entify specific pollutants, if known:

A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. Third.

	(iv)	Bio	Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	aract	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		ysical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting Not directly abutting Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: Ecological connection. Explain: Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: tify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)		Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	All v	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

2 8 2	AI APPLI):
1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE SU	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
	Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

<sup>9</sup> To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

<sup>10</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
ì	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:
strea	Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional address (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).    Lakes/ponds: acres.     Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:     Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
<u>SEC</u>	TION IV: DATA SOURCES.
	UPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.
	<ul> <li>☑ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.</li> <li>☑ U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale &amp; quad name: 1"=2,000' &amp; Highland quad.</li> <li>☑ USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.</li> <li>☑ National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.</li> <li>☑ State/Local wetland inventory map(s):</li> <li>☑ FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.</li> <li>☑ 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)</li> <li>☑ Photographs: ☑ Aerial (Name &amp; Date): Lake County, 2005.</li> <li>☑ Other (Name &amp; Date):</li> </ul>
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

## APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEO A.	<u>CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drevel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-14
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River  Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEC A.	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
revi	re Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the ew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:  CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	re Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters <sup>2</sup> (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	<ul> <li>Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup>              Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.</li> </ul>

Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

(1)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` ′	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	Thouasy stream order, it known.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope):
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Ch	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: entify specific pollutants, if known:

A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. Ibid.

	(iv) Bi	ological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Charae	cteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(b)	) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	Ch	nemical Characteristics:  naracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:  entify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) Bio	Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	All	teristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)   wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List   proximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

#### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEC SUC O	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ider	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

vide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
N-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR
ors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional gment (check all that apply):
Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.
Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
vide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such nding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
ON IV: DATA SOURCES.
PORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Offfice concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS NHD data.  USGS NHD data.  USGS And 12 digit HUC maps.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

## APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SE A.	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Devel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary  Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River  Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  ☐ Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  ☐ Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	wre Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the new area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
B.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

(i)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` ′	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	Thoutary Sucam order, it known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

,	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent cleaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):
		High Tide Line indicated by:  oil or scum line along shore objects fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings/characteristics tidal gauges other (list):  Mean High Water Mark indicated by: survey to available datum; physical markings; vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics:  aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).  Explain:  ntify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. <sup>7</sup>Ibid.

	(iv)	Bio	logical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2	2. Ch	aract	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		Wetland Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: antify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii	i) Bio	logical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3	s. Ch	All	veristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List proximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For	each	weriand.	specify	the	following
	cacii	wedand,	Specify	CIIC	TOHOWING

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres) Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

#### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

# D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

ι.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.  Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area:  acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEC SUC	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Iden	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

<sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

9 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

10 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	rovide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
[ [ stream	ON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional audgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
A. S	UPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS NHD data.  USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.
	or Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

## APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

SEC A.	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detro: +, Dresel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary  Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
	<u>CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS</u> RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	re Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the ew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
В. 6	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	re Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of Jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.05 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):  Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.  Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

#### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

(i)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the and West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope):  %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: ntify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

(i	v) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  □ Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  □ Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  □ Habitat for:  □ Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  □ Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  □ Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  □ Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2. €	haracteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
(i	Physical Characteristics:  (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
	Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics: .
	Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
(ii	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: Identify specific pollutants, if known:
(i	ii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3. CI	haracteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

# C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEC SUC	LATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <sup>10</sup>
	which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain: Other factors. Explain:
	atify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup> See Footnote # 3.
 9 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 10 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other. (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.05 acres.
	CTION IV: DATA SOURCES.
Α.	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.  Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.  Data sheets prepared by the Corps:  Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS NHD data.  USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.  U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.
	State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or ☐ Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
	Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC A.	CTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detro H, Drewel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W. Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEC	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the new area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
В.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.  Explain:

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

## **SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

## A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

## 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

	Watershed size:	Pick List
	Drainage area:	Pick List
	Average annual rainf	all: inches
	Average annual snow	vfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteri	stics:
` '	(a) Relationship wit	ih TNW:
		ows directly into TNW.
		ws through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters as	re <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters a	re <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters a	re <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	•	re <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
		ross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow rou	ute to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	•	order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:
(iii)	Ch	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).  Explain: nutry specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

Tibid.

	(iv)		logical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply): Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Ch	aract	teristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		Sical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW. Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: <b>Pick List</b> . Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the <b>Pick List</b> floodplain.
	(ii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:  tify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)	Biol	ogical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply): Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width): Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Cha	All	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres) Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

## C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

# D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:  Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.  Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DE G	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Idei	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 9 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 10 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .  Wetlands: acres.
	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  ☐ Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce. ☐ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR). ☐ Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: ☐ Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby
stre	ams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: acres.
	<del>-</del>
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:
	Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
one	TOTAL OF THE CONTROL
	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.   U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.
	<ul> <li>National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.</li> <li>State/Local wetland inventory map(s):</li> <li>FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.</li> <li>100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)</li> <li>Photographs:  Aerial (Name &amp; Date): Lake County, 2005.</li> <li>or  Other (Name &amp; Date):</li> </ul>
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC A.	TION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	District Office, file NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Dresel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana
D.	different JD form.  REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date: Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEC A. I	TION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	**E Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the sew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
В. С	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
Ther	re Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters <sup>2</sup> (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.21 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### **SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

## A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

## 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(1)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` ,	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> : .
	Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(	b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:				
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.				
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:				
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %				
•	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:				
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:				
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:				
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation the presence of wrack line sediment sorting sediment sorting sediment sorting sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events abrupt change in plant community  other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:				
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:				
(iii)	Ch	nemical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: enufy specific pollutants, if known.				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. <sup>7</sup>lbid.

	(iv) E [ [	Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Chara	acteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		Physical Characteristics:  a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(l	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(0	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(d	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	C	hemical Characteristics: haracterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: entify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) Bi	iological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	Al	cteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  Il wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  oproximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

## C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.			
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:			
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:			

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
SUC SUC O	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:
	Other factors. Explain:  ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.

<sup>9</sup> To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

<sup>10</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.21 acres.
	SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS NHD data.   USGS Sourcey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.   National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.   State/Local wetland inventory map(s):   FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.   100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)   Photographs:   Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.   or   Other (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.   Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:   Applicable/supporting case law:   Applicable/supporting scientific literature:   Other information (please specify):

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION
A.	REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detro: +, Dressel Foundation, LZE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary  Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) Into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEO A.	<u>CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS</u> RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	we area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.  Explain:
B.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.38 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

## 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) Canaral Area Conditions

(1)	General Area Conditions.
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: Pick List
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :
	Tributary stream order, if known:
	Thoutary Stream order, it known.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:			
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.		
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:		
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %		
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:		
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:		
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:		
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation the presence of wrack line sediment sorting sediment sorting sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events abrupt change in plant community  other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:		
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:		
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: httfy specific pollutants, if known:		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. <sup>7</sup>Ibid.

	(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all th Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:	
2.	Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow dir	ectly or indirectly into TNW
	(i) Physical Characteristics:  (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain	ain: .
	(b) <u>General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW</u> : Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:	
	Surface flow is: <b>Pick List</b> Characteristics:	
	Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:	
	(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Not directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:	: .
	(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the P	
	(ii) Chemical Characteristics:  Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, characteristics; etc.). Explain:  Identify specific pollutants, if known:	oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed
	(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all the Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:	
3.	Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pic Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in	ck List

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

## C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
	TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
	Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
	Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that
	tributary is perennial: .
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are
	jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows
	seasonally: .

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
SUC SUC O	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
C4	

 <sup>8</sup> See Footnote # 3.
 9 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 10 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft)  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
strea	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby ms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.38 acres.
	### IDON IV: DATA SOURCES.  ### UPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.   U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.   National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.   State/Local wetland inventory map(s):   FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.   100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)   Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.   Or Other (Name & Date):   Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:   Applicable/supporting case law:   Applicable/supporting scientific literature:   Other information (please specify)

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

A. I	<u>FION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u> REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B. I	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Devel Foundation, LPE-2008-00504-145
C. I	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
[	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SECT A. R	FION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS HA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
reviev [	**Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the warea. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:  WA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
1	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.03 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
Ä	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):  Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:  Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

## **SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:
	Summarize rationale supporting determination:
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

### B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

#### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

	Watershed size:	Pick List
	Drainage area:	Pick List
	Average annual rair	
	Average annual sno	wfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Character	ristics:
` ′	(a) Relationship w	vith TNW:
		lows directly into TNW.
		ows through Pick List tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters	are Pick List river miles from TNW.
	3	are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
		are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
		are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	•	cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: .
	Identify flow re	oute to TNW <sup>5</sup> ·
	•	m order, if known:
	Thoutary strea	in order, it known.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is:  Artificial (man-made). Explain:  Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:					
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.					
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:					
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: Pick List  Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %					
(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: <b>Pick List</b> Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: <b>Pick List</b> Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:					
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics: .					
	Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:					
	Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation the presence of wrack line sediment sorting vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:					
	If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):  High Tide Line indicated by:  Oil or scum line along shore objects In fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)  Physical markings/characteristics Itidal gauges Other (list):  Mean High Water Mark indicated by:  Survey to available datum;  Physical markings;  Vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.					
Cha	emical Characteristics: racterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.) Explain: https://explain.com/racteristics/period/specific pollutants, if known:					

(iii)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

	(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):				
		닏	Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):		
		$\sqcup$	Wetland fringe. Characteristics:		
		Ш	Habitat for:		
			Federally Listed species. Explain findings:		
			Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:		
			Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:		
			Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings: .		
2.	Cha	aract	eristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW		
	(i)	Phy	sical Characteristics:		
		(a)	General Wetland Characteristics:		
			Properties:		
			Wetland size: acres		
			Wetland type. Explain: .		
			Wetland quality. Explain:		
			Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:		
		(1.)	Consul Plan Dalada addi mid New TNW		
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:		
			Flow is: Pick List. Explain:		
			Surface flow is: Pick List		
			Characteristics:		
			Characteristics		
			Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings:		
			Dye (or other) test performed:		
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:		
		(-)	☐ Directly abutting		
			Not directly abutting		
			☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: .		
			☐ Ecological connection. Explain:		
			Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:		
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW		
			Project wetlands are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.		
			Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.		
			Flow is from: <b>Pick List</b> .		
			Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the <b>Pick List</b> floodplain.		
	(ii)		mical Characteristics:		
		Cha	racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed		
		T 1	characteristics; etc.). Explain:		
		iden	utify specific pollutants, if known:		
	(:::)	Dial	ogical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):		
	(111)	וטום י	Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):		
		H	Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:		
		Ħ	Habitat for:		
		ш	Federally Listed species. Explain findings:		
			Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:		
			Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:		
			Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:		
3.	Cha	racte	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)		
		All	wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List		
		App	roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.		

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

## C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
	TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
	Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
	Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that
	tributary is perennial:
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are
	jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows
	seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.  As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEC SUC O	CLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
Ide	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:
	<u> </u>

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 <sup>9</sup> To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 <sup>10</sup> Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft)  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .  Wetlands: acres.						
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).						
stre	Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby arms connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.						
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional						
	judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.						
	Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.						
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).						
	☐ Lakes/ponds: acres. ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: ☐ Wetlands: 0.03 acres.						
<u>SE</u>	CTION IV: DATA SOURCES.						
A.	and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.						
	<ul> <li>✓ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.</li> <li>✓ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.</li> <li>✓ Data sheets prepared by the Corps:</li> <li>✓ Corps navigable waters' study:</li> </ul>						
	U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:  USGS NHD data.  USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.						
	<ul> <li>U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale &amp; quad name: 1"=2,000' &amp; Highland quad.</li> <li>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.</li> <li>National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.</li> <li>State/Local wetland inventory map(s):</li> </ul>						
	FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or Other (Name & Date):						
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):						

## APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Drexel Foundation, LRE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:  State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary  Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W.  Universal Transverse Mercator:  Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River  Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:  ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
revi	re Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the ew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:  CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	re <b>Are no</b> "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  2. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):  Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### **SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS**

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

## 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i)	General Area Conditions:		
	Watershed size: Pick List		
	Drainage area: Pick List		
	Average annual rainfall: inches		
	Average annual snowfall: inches		
(ii) Physical Characteristics:			
` '	(a) Relationship with TNW:		
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.		
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.		
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.		
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.		
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.		
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.		
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:			
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> :		
	Tributary stream order, if known:		
	inoutary sucam order, it known.		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

ĺ	b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):  Tributary is: Natural Artificial (man-made). Explain: Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:				
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.				
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other Explain:				
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %				
	(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:				
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:				
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:				
		Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. <sup>7</sup> Explain:				
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):    High Tide Line indicated by:				
(iii)	Cha	emical Characteristics: aracterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: ntify specific pollutants, if known:				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

	(iv)	Bio	logical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Cha	ract	eristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
	(i)		Sical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
		(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
			Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
			Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
		(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
		(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW. Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: <b>Pick List</b> . Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the <b>Pick List</b> floodplain.
	( )	Cha	mical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: titfy specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii)		ogical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.		All ۱	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

#### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the Rapanos Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:  TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.
7.	As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or  Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or  Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).
DEC SUC O	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:
	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

E.

 <sup>8</sup>See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:  Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby
stre	ams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):
	Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.
	Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):
	Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
	<ul> <li>□ Lakes/ponds: acres.</li> <li>□ Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:</li> <li>□ Wetlands: 0.01 acres.</li> </ul>
<u>SE</u>	CTION IV: DATA SOURCES.
Α.	supporting DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):  Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:  Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.  Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
	☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. ☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: .
	Corps navigable waters' study:  U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
	☐ USGS NHD data.  ☐ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.
	National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
	FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)
	Photographs: A Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or Other (Name & Date):
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
	Applicable/supporting case law: Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
	Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SEC A.	CTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
В.	DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Detroit, Deerel Foundation, LPE-2008-00504-145
C.	PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W. Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
	Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
D.	REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  ☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date: ☐ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007
SEG	CTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
	ere Are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the iew area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
В.	CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
The	ere Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
	1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  TNWs, including territorial seas  Wetlands adjacent to TNWs Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs Impoundments of jurisdictional waters Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
	b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
	c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
	2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable): <sup>3</sup> Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.  Explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.
<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).
<sup>3</sup> Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

# B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

## **General Area Conditions:** Watershed size: Pick List Pick List Drainage area: inches Average annual rainfall: Average annual snowfall: inches (ii) Physical Characteristics: (a) Relationship with TNW: ☐ Tributary flows directly into TNW. Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW. Project waters are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW. Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from RPW. Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain: Identify flow route to TNW<sup>5</sup>: Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

	(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):
		Tributary is: Natural
		Artıficial (man-made). Explain:
		Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: .
		Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):
		Average width: feet
		Average depth: feet
		Average side slopes: Pick List.
		Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):
		☐ Silts ☐ Sands ☐ Concrete
		☐ Cobbles ☐ Gravel ☐ Muck
		☐ Bedrock ☐ Vegetation. Type/% cover:
		Other. Explain:
		Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:
		Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:
		Tributary geometry: Pick List
		Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
	(c)	Flow:
		Tributary provides for: Pick List
		Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: <b>Pick List</b>
		Describe flow regime:
		Other information on duration and volume: .
		Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings:
		Dye (or other) test performed:
		Tributary has (check all that apply):
		Bed and banks
		OHWM <sup>6</sup> (check all indicators that apply):
		clear, natural line impressed on the bank the presence of litter and debris
		changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation
		shelving the presence of wrack line
		vegetation matted down, bent, or absent sediment sorting
		☐ leaf litter disturbed or washed away ☐ scour
		sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events
		water staining abrupt change in plant community
		other (list):
		Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
		If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):
		High Tide Line indicated by: Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
		oil or scum line along shore objects survey to available datum;
		fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings;
		physical markings/characteristics vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
		tidal gauges
		other (list):
(iii)	Che	mical Characteristics:
	Cha	racterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.
		Explain:
	lden	tify specific pollutants, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

(		ogical Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply): Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width): Wetland fringe. Characteristics: Habitat for: Federally Listed species. Explain findings: Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings: Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings: Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2. (	Characte	eristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
(		Sical Characteristics:  General Wetland Characteristics:  Properties:  Wetland size: acres  Wetland type. Explain:  Wetland quality. Explain:  Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	(b)	General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(c)	Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  ☐ Directly abutting ☐ Not directly abutting ☐ Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain: ☐ Ecological connection. Explain: ☐ Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(d)	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW. Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: <b>Pick List</b> . Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the <b>Pick List</b> floodplain.
(	Chai	mical Characteristics: racterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: tify specific pollutants, if known:
(		ogical Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3. (	Ali v	eristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List roximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

#### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

ì.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:
	TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.
	Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres
2.	RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
	Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that
	tributary is perennial:
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are
	jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows
	seasonally:

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):		
	☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.		
	Identify type(s) of waters:		
3.	Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a		
	TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.		
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):		
	☐ Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). ☐ Other non-wetland waters: acres.		
	Under non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:		
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.		
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is		
	directly abutting an RPW:		
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is		
	seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:		
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.		
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.		
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.		
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.		
0.	Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.		
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.		
7.	Impoundments of jurisdictional waters. <sup>9</sup>		
<b>,.</b>	As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.		
	Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or		
	Demonstrate that water incess the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-0), or Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).		
DE	PLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY		
	CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.		
	from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.		
	which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.  Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:		
Ider	Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:		
1401			

E.

 <sup>8</sup> See Footnote # 3.
 9 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 10 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	rovide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.
[ [2]	ON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).  Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:
∑ strean	Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No nearby is connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.
fa	rovide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR ctors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional dgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: acres.
Pı a C C E	rovide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: 0.01 acres.
SECT	ION IV: DATA SOURCES.
ar	<ul> <li>☑ Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.</li> <li>☐ Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.</li> <li>☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps:</li> <li>☐ Corps navigable waters' study:</li> <li>☐ U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:</li> <li>☐ USGS NHD data.</li> <li>☐ USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.</li> </ul>
	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.  USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.  National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.  State/Local wetland inventory map(s):  FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.  100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)  Photographs: ☒ Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.  or ☐ Other (Name & Date): .
	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

## APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD):
B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME. AND NUMBER: Detrot, Dravel Foundation, LIE-2008-00504-143
C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: State: indiana County/parish/borough: Lake City: Gary Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 41.6011303° N, Long. 87.3819586° W. Universal Transverse Mercator: Name of nearest waterbody: Grand Calumet River
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Grand Calumet River  Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Little Calumet - Galien/04040001  ☐ Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.  ☐ Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.
<ul> <li>D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):</li> <li>☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:</li> <li>☑ Field Determination. Date(s): September 19, 2007 and October 4, 2007</li> </ul>
SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
There <b>Are no</b> "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]  Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.  Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain:
B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.
There Are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]
1. Waters of the U.S.  a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):  □ TNWs, including territorial seas  □ Wetlands adjacent to TNWs  □ Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs  □ Impoundments of jurisdictional waters  □ Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:  Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or acres.  Wetlands: 0.004 acres.
c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):
<ul> <li>Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:</li> </ul>

Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below. For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

#### SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

#### A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1.	TNW Identify TNW:	
	Summarize rationale supporting determination: .	
2.	Wetland adjacent to TNW Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":	

## B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody<sup>4</sup> is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

### 1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(1)	General Area Conditions:
	Watershed size: Pick List
	Drainage area: <b>Pick List</b>
	Average annual rainfall: inches
	Average annual snowfall: inches
(ii)	Physical Characteristics:
` ,	(a) Relationship with TNW:
	Tributary flows directly into TNW.
	Tributary flows through <b>Pick List</b> tributaries before entering TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> river miles from RPW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
	Project waters are <b>Pick List</b> aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
	Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	Identify flow route to TNW <sup>5</sup> : .
	Tributary stream order, if known:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):
	Tributary 1s: Natural
	☐ Artificial (man-made). Explain: ☐ Manipulated (man-altered). Explain: .
	Manipulated (man-antered). Explain.
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):  Average width: feet  Average depth: feet  Average side slopes: Pick List.
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):  Silts Sands Concrete Cobbles Gravel Muck Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover: Other. Explain:
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:  Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:  Tributary geometry: <b>Pick List</b> Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %
(c)	Flow: Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics:
	Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	Tributary has (check all that apply):  Bed and banks  OHWM6 (check all indicators that apply):  clear, natural line impressed on the bank changes in the character of soil shelving vegetation matted down, bent, or absent leaf litter disturbed or washed away sediment deposition water staining other (list):  Discontinuous OHWM. Explain:
	If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):  High Tide Line indicated by:  Oil or scum line along shore objects  fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore)  physical markings/characteristics  tidal gauges  other (list):  Mean High Water Mark indicated by:  survey to available datum;  physical markings;  vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
Chai	mical Characteristics: racterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film: water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain: tify specific pollutants, if known:

(iii)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

Tibid

	(iv)	Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):  Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):  Wetland fringe. Characteristics:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
2.	Chai	racteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW
		Physical Characteristics:  (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
	1	(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: Pick List. Explain:
		Surface flow is: Pick List Characteristics:
		Subsurface flow: <b>Pick List</b> . Explain findings:  Dye (or other) test performed:
	(	(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:  Directly abutting  Not directly abutting  Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:  Ecological connection. Explain:  Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:
	(	Proximity (Relationship) to TNW Project wetlands are Pick List river miles from TNW. Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the Pick List floodplain.
	(	Chemical Characteristics: Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain: dentify specific pollutants, if known:
	(iii) ] [ [	Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):  Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):  Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:  Habitat for:  Federally Listed species. Explain findings:  Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:  Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:  Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:
3.	I	acteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)  All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List  Approximately ( ) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

#### C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D.	DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL
	THAT APPLY):

1.	TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands. Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:						
	TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, acres.						
	Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.						
2. RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.							
Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating							
	tributary is perennial:						
	Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are						
	jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows						
	seasonally:						

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .							
3.	3. Non-RPWs <sup>8</sup> that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs. Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.							
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters: .							
4.	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.  Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:							
	Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:							
	Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.							
5.	Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.  Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.							
6.	Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.  Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.							
	Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.							
7.	As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.  Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).							
DEC SUC O	DLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, GRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY CH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): 10 which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce. which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. Interstate isolated waters. Explain:  Other factors. Explain:							
Idei	ntify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:							

E.

 <sup>8</sup> See Footnote # 3.
 To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.
 Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

	Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):  Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).  Other non-wetland waters: acres.  Identify type(s) of waters:  Wetlands: acres.								
F.	NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):  If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.  Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.  □ Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).								
stre	<ul> <li>Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain:</li> <li>○ Other: (explain, if not covered above): Dune and swale ecosystem and wetlands isolated by virtue of topography. No near reams connecting any one wetland to the Calumet River and no stream connecting all wetlands.</li> </ul>								
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .  Wetlands: acres.								
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):  Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).  Lakes/ponds: acres.  Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:  Wetlands: 0.004 acres.								
<u>SEC</u>	TION IV: DATA SOURCES.								
	BUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):    Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:   Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.   Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.   Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.   Data sheets prepared by the Corps:   Corps navigable waters' study:   U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:   USGS NHD data.   USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.   U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1"=2,000' & Highland quad.   USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.   National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Highland quad.   State/Local wetland inventory map(s):   FEMA/FIRM maps: http://www.msc.fema.gov.   100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)   Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Lake County, 2005.								
	or Other (Name & Date):  Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:  Applicable/supporting case law:  Applicable/supporting scientific literature:  Other information (please specify):								

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

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